"Reputation Built on Quality." When You Want Whiskey of It's a Order whiskey that instantly becomes a favorite with every one It's who tries it. smooth, mellow, rich and ripe. Its age shows in its flavorand bouquet. It has the stamp of quality that the connoisseur recognizes at We deliver Oronoco Rye on your 'phone or mail order.

Edward J. Quinn, Distributer, Phone 761-Y. 604 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Bleeding, Itching Piles.

and all inflammations are instantly relieved and quickly cured by using the wonderful relieving, soothing, healing local remedy Paracamph. This antiseptic remedy penefrates directly to the seat of the pain, drawing out all fever and inflammation and tends to stop bleeding. Thousands of sufferers are cured every year by Paracamph who gladly testify to its remarkably quick heaiing powers. Every bottle is guaranteed to do what is claimed for it. So don't hesitate to try it. Remember there is nothing "just as good" because Paracamph never fails. Sold in 25c., 5oc. and \$1.00 bottles at all good druggists or sent by mail.

THE PARACAMPH CO., Louisville, Ky., U.S.A.

PARACAMPH.

You

Sore?

You

The Evening Star Patterns.



Girls' Box-Pleated or Norfolk Frock.

No. 4388.—Box-pleated effects in girls' dresses continue in favor. Dresses in this mode are especially appropriate for this season's wash materials, which are so heavy that they are used almost altogether instead of the old-time flannel and serge. In the design shown here, the pleats, extending from neck to lower edge of dress, are stitched to waist depth, below which the pleats open out, giving a pretty flare to the skirt. For a pretty little dress that combines both style and simplicity, this is a good model to follow. If a dressy appearance is desired, a lace collar and patent leather belt would add to the appearance of the dress. Serge, pique, galatea, mercerized cotton or cashmere will develop satisfactorily.

Sizes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12

Price, 10 Cents.

Pattern Department, The Evening Star:	1
For the 10 cents inclosed please send patter dress:	n to the following ad-
SIZE	Pattern No. 4388.
NAME	
ADDRESS	· ······
CITY AND STATE	

Be sure to inclose 10 cents and give size and number.

Electric Automobiles Launches.

PRICES AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED ON COMMERCIAL WAGONS AND TRUCKS WITH CARRYING CAPACTLY FROM 1,000 LBS. TO 5 TONS.

THESE VEHICLES WILL DO THE WORK OF TWO OR MORE HORSE TEAMS, AND ARE MORE ECONOMICAL TO RUN.

THEY CAN BE CHARGED FROM YOUR OWN ELECTRIC CURRENT.

THEY ARE NOT AFFECTED BY EXTREME HEAT OR O'LD AND ARE ALWAYS

WE ALSO CARRY A LINE OF PLEASURE VEHICLES, INCLUDING BROUGHAMS VICTORIAS, HANSOMS, COACHES ETC.

BLUE PRINTS FURNISHED FOR SPECIAL VEHICLES OF ANY DESIGN, FOR ANY PURPOSE.

Pleasure I saunches

Pleasure Launches. PASSENGER BOATS, YACHT TENDERS, CABIN LAUNCHES AND YACHTS FOR CRUISING AND LONG DISTANCE.

ALSO AUXILIARY SAIL YACHTS.

For particulars address.

E. Plowden Dougherty, ROOM 925 COLORADO BLDG., 14TH AND G. PHONE MAIN 154-Y.

Japanese Menthalatune

A cream that has no equal for Pneumonia, Croup, Tonsilitis, Catarrh, etc. Call and get sample from demonstrator at

Evans' Drug Store, 924 F St. N.W.

Diamond 'F' Dist'd Water F.H. Fintey&Son, 208 Mass. ave. n.e.

> BURCHELL'S "BOUQUET" COFFEE,

Its strength and delicious flavor will surprise you

N. W. BURCHELL, 1325 F ST.

Evening Star Trophy.

IN EVENT.

Individual Drill to Follow-Inauguration of Annual Custom, Washing-

ton's Birthday Anniversary.

ompletea for the competitive drill of the District of Columbia division of the United Brigades of America for The Evening Star silver trophy cup, at the Washington Light Infantry Armory, Monday next. The drill is the inauguaration of an annual custom of celebrating Washington's birthday anniversary by the embryo soldiers of the boys' brigade. The program for the event Monday is completed and the exercises are to be extensive. There will be a competitive drill, in which six companies will participate. Following this will be an individual drill. Capt. Frank De W. Ramsey, 8th United States Infantry and Lieut. Charles E. Hay, 24th United States Infantry, will be the judges of this contest. Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, United States army, retired, will present to each of the two regiments of the local division a handsome stand of colors, the gift of the ladies' auxiliary, of which Miss Mary Lamond is the president. A patriotic address will be made by Mr. Charles Nesbit and refresh-ments will be served by the ladies' auxil-iary. Music will be furnished during the progress of the drill and throughout the exercises by the High School Orchestra.

The Boys' Brigade is made up of youths of all sizes and ages, and is calculated to give the youngsters a knowledge of military work that will be valuable to them in the future. The brigade is inter-denomi national and each church has the govern-ment of its companies. There are two classes of members, regulars and cadets. The companies are officered by the most experienced young men to be found in the church, while the regimental field and staff, and the brigade and divisional officers and staff, are made up of the older members of the church, who have military experience

Origin of the Movement. The origin of enlisting the boys of the churches in some form of military organization originated with Mr. W. H. Smith of Glasgow, Scotland, twenty years ago. Mr. Smith had for a long time been considering the problem of how to get the boys into the church. He determined finally that this could be done better through the me-dium of a military organization than by any other method, so he went into the streets of Glasgow and called in all the street urchins He promised to give them a cap and a belt if they would attend the drills of the companies at the various churches. The boys accepted his invitation, and he brought the newsboys and "wharf rats" of his home town in contact

with the more refined youngsters found in the church. He soon built up an excellent organization. From Glasgow the idea spread throughout the United Kingdom and gradually found its way to the United The first company of the boys' brigade in this city was organized about four years ago. The movement did not immediately studying the situation there and the methtake firm root here, but has grown. Now the District of Columbia has divisional

r this city an Virginia. There are two regiments, one of large boys and one of cadets, in this city. The Virginia territory has recently been added to the District of Columbia division as one or two new companies have recently come into the brigade from Virginia, not sufficient in number, however, to justify the formation of a division in that state.

Controlled by Council.

All actions of this division are controlled by a council composed of the members of the advisory board, together with the officers of the division, commandants, company commanders and all commissioned officers above the rank of captain.

The officers of the local division are: Rev. William Hart Dexter, Ph. D., Takoma Park, major general commanding; Col. James M. Pickens, adjutant general; Lieut. Charles W. Shaver, assistant adjutant general. The local regiments include thirteen com-panies, each company representing a church The companies and churches represented are: First Regiment-Company A. Ecking-Presbyterian Church; Company B. Wilon Memorial Methodist Church; Company Ninth Street Christian Church; Company Takoma Presbyterian Church; Company Western Presbyterian Church; Company C. Trinity M. E. Church; Company G, Waugh M. E. Church. Second Regiment (cadets)—Company A, Eckington Presbyterian Church; Company B, Western Presbyterian Church; Company C, Trinity M. E. Church; Company D, Tacoma Presbyterian Church; Company E, Peck Memorial Presbyterian Church; Com-

pany F, Waugh M. E. Church. Advisory Board.

The advisory board of the local division includes H. B. F. Macfarland, president Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia; Gen. Charles Bird, U. S. A.; Capt. Lewis Merriam, U. S. A.; Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, D. D., pastor Church of the Covenant, Presbyterian; James M. Pickens, adjutant 6th Battalion, District of Columbia National Guard; Rev. A., H. Thompson, pastor of Wilson Memorial M. E. Church; James E. West, late acting general secretary of Washington Y. M. C. A.; Rev. Charles H. Butler, pastor Kellar Memorial Lutheran Church; Owen P. Kellar, president D. C. Union, Y. P. S. C. E.; Rev. J. C. Nicholson, D. D., pastor Trinity M. E. Church; Irwin B. Linton, attorney and counselor; Rev. E. B. Bagby, D. D., pastor Ninth Street Christian Church; J. Thomas Kelley, M. D., physician and surgeon; Rev. Charles F. Sontag, rector Grace P. E. Church, and Henry Brewood.

The national organization has about 50 000

The national organization has about 50,000 members and is commanded by Lieut. Gen. H. P. Bope of Pittsburg. Pa. Gen. Bope is one of the most prominent and wealthiest citizens of Pittsburg. He is the first vice president of the Carnegie Steel Company and a great church worker. His staff includes John A Clark adjustent general.

and a great church worker. His staff includes John A. Clark, adjutant general; Col. Geo. E. Howe, assistant adjutant general; Mr. James H. Reed, judge advocate general; Rt. Rev. Corflandt Whitehead, D. D., chaplain in chief; Dr. J. Hartley Anderson, surgeon general.

The national organization is controlled by a board of trustees, composed of prominent ministers and laymen throughout the United States. Under them is the military organization carried out in conformity with the regulations of the U. S. army as far as it is necessary to obtain the desired physical, intellectual and military training. The commander-in-chief, Lieut. George H. P. Bope, with his staff, has the general supervision of this great army, giving a large share of his time and money in dispatching the business of the headquarters at Pittsburg.

First Competitive Drill. The competitive drill to be given here Monday will be the first of its kind the local division has given. The Washington boys went into camp for a short time last summer under the command of Gen. Dexter. The boys are armed with guns of various styles and sizes. The smaller boys have wooden guns Quakers, as they are called. The older boys get cadet rifles of the

Springfield pattern, or Remingtons, such as were made for the army, but were never used, and are now being disposed of by the War Department.

The companies to compete Monday will probably exhibit all these arms. The drill will begin promptly at 2:30 o'clock. Admiral Sigsbee Assumes Command.

COMPETITIVE DRILL THE NATIONAL GUARD INDIA'S COTTON TRADE

Semi-Annual Pay.

PROGRAM COMPLETED GALLERY TEAM MATCH THE PRINCIPAL EXPORT

SIX COMPANIES TO PARTICIPATE COMPANY E, 2D REGIMENT, WINS IS NOT EQUAL TO THE EGYPTIAN AT 300-YARD STAGE.

> Officers of Local Brigade Visit Balti- Wages of Those Who Work in the Field more-Washington Light Infantry Going to Alexandria.

to the usual drills, the company team match at 300 yards was shot Monday and Tuesday in the gallery at the Cenfer Market armory, and Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings the troops were mus tered to receive the pay due them for the five months and twenty days ended December 31 last. The payments were all made by Capt. Andrew Parker, who acts as paymas ter for the brigade. The entire brigade, with the exception of the Naval Battalion, received its pay in three days. The Naval Battalion will be paid next Thursday evening. To have paid so many men in so many different organizations without confusion is considered to be a very creditable per-

There was some little unpleasantness in connection with the firing of the company team match at the 300-yard range. The commanding officer of the 4th Battalion requested that the date originally set for his battalion to shoot should be changed, because it would interfere with his drill night. The time was changed, but on the night appointed the battalion did not turn up. One of its companies, it was said, was engaged in a game of basket ball at the gymnasium and the others were not in the armory building. Lieut. M. W. Farrow, inspector of rifle practice for the battalion, reported the matter to the inspector general of rifle practice, and the battalion commander has been directed to explain.

The scores this year are highly satisfactory to the officers in charge. The three leading teams so far are Company I, 1st Regiment, 419; Company E, 2d Regiment, 415; Company K, 2d Regiment, 414. Company E, 2d Regiment, won the match

Satisfactory Scores.

pany E, 2d Regiment, won the match this month with a score of 211. This team includes among its members Lieut. A. B. Weir, Privates W. C. Whipp, C. Russell, C. O. Hutchinson and George C. Wathen. The scores of the other teams follow: Company A, 1st Regiment, 175; Company B, 1st Regiment, 179; Company C, 1st Regiment, 180; Company D, 1st Regiment, 160; Company E, 1st Regiment, 194: Company E. Company E. 1st Regiment, 194; Company G, 1st Regiment, 180; Company H, 1st Regi ment, 162; Company I, 1st Regiment, 204 Company E, 2d Regiment, 211; Company G, 2d Regiment, 190; Company H, 2d Regiment 181; Company I, 2d Regiment, 192; Company K, 2d Regiment, 206; Company M, 2d Regiment, 125; 1st Division, Naval Battalion 164; 2d Division, Naval Battalion, 175; 1st Separate Battalion, Company A, 180; Com-pany B, 120; Company D, 152.

Pay Official Visit to Baltimore.

Lieut. Col. Lloyd M. Brett, adjutant general, D. C. militia, and Capt. Leroy Herron, adjutant, 1st Regiment, N. G. D. C., visited ods of the Maryland National Guard in handling it. Both officers spoke in the highest terms of the work of the Maryland highest terms of the work of the Maryland guardsmen. Gen. Lawrason Riggs, the commanding officer, and the other officers of the Maryland brigade, extended the local officers every facility for seeing all there was to be seen. Col. Brett and Capt. Herron went through the fire district and interviewed the guards, questioning them as to their duties, etc. They found the Marylanders a very intelligent and soldierly set of men, and gave it as their oninion that of men, and gave it as their opinion that no troops could handle the situation better than it was being handled by the militiamen in question

Naval Battalion Election.

The enlisted men of the second division Naval Battalion, have been ordered to as semble aboard the Fern on Thursday, the 25th instant, for the purpose of electing a lieutenant, junior grade. Lieutenant Jo-seph A. Dempf will preside at the election. Teams from the revolver club and the po-lice force will shoot a revolver match at the Center Market armory next Saturday

Separated From the Service.

The following enlisted men have been honorably discharged on their own applications: Sergt. Maj. Earl Shaw, 6th Battalion: Sergt. Otto Niemeyer, Signal Corps; Private Charles C. Beckett, 1st Battery Field Artillery; Private Pascoe W. Williams, Ambulance Corps; Private Cyrus E. Cook, Company B, 1st Regiment; Private Murvel B. Zirkle, Company B, 1st Regiment; Pri-vate Francis T. Latimer, Company E, 1st

By reason of removal from the District the following discharges have been made: Private Frankin N. Bellison, Company B. 1st Regiment; Private Walter E. Collins, Company D, 2d Regiment; Private Alfred Jones, Company D, 2d Regiment; Private Antonio Laurenzi, Company D, 2d Regi-ment; Private Johnie S. Morrison, Company D, 2d Regiment; Sergeant Oscar Quick, Company K, 2d Regiment; Private Willis J. Livingston, Company K, 2d Regiment.

Private William B, Hope of Company A,
1st Regiment, will be dishonorably discharged from the National Guard by rea-

charged from the National Guard by reason of expulsion from his company.

The following are ordered discharged in the interest of the service: Private Berkeley Inge, 1st Battery, Field Artillery; Private Timothy O'Connor, 1st Battery, Field Artillery; Private Robert K. Randall, 1st Battery, Field Artillery; Private Harold G. Wcodhead, Company K, 2d Regiment.

The following transfers have been made: Private Wallace Landon, Signal Corps, to the 1st Battery, Field Artillery; Private James A. Sheaffer, Company G, 1st Regiment, to Company M, 2d Regiment.

Going to Alexandrie

Going to Alexandria.

The 1st Battalion-of the 1st Regimentthe Washington Light Infantry Corps-has received permission from the commanding general to participate in the exercises in devandria Monday in commemoration of the birthday of Gen. George Washington. The brigade band has also received permission to go to Alexandria Monday. Both of these organizations were invited by the municipal authorities of Alexandria to particular.

Arrangements are being made for the rection of several targets in the quarters of Company K, 2d Regiment, Capt. Skinner comanding. This is the Y. M. C. A. company, and on account of the distance between the quarters of the company and the Center Market armory it has been deemed advisable to allow it to shoot its scores at its own building.

Capt. Eugene C. Edwards, Company E, 1st Regiment, has been relieved from duty as a member of the brigade board, and Capt. George L. Tait of Company I, 1st Regiment, has been detailed in his place.

Orders for the annual inspection and muster of the National Guard were issued Monday from brigade headquarters. The order sets Monday, March 14, as the date for the beginning of the inspections, which will be made by the adjutant general, inspector general and quartermaster general

Examination for Assistant Surgeon. A board of officers will be convened, to meet at the bureau of public health and marine hospital service, 3 B street south-east, April 4, at 10.0'clock a.m., for the pur-

Boys' Brigade to Compete for District Troops Receive Their Bombay One of the Chief Producers of the Staple.

ARTICLE.

and in the Factory Incredibly Low-Cause of Famines.

By .WILLIAM E. CURTIS,

BOMBAY, February 2, 1904. docks of Bombay are the finest in Asia, and when the extensions now in progress are carried out few cities in Europe can surpass them. They are planned for a century in advance. The people of Bombay are not boastful, but they are confident of the growth of their city and its com-

tegrity and fidelity worth telling. In 1735 the municipal authorities of the young city, anticipating commercial presperity, decided to improve their harbor and build piers for the accommodation of vessels, but nobody around the place had experience in such other cities of India to find a man to take charge. The commission was very much pleased with the appearance and ability of Lowji Naushirwanji, the Parsee foreman of the harbor at the neighboring town of Surat, and tried to coax him away by making a very lucrative offer, much in advance of the pay he was then receiving. He was too loyal and honest to accept it, and read the members of the commission a lecture on business integrity which greatly impressed them. When they returned to Bombay and related their experience the municipal authorities communicated with those of Surat and inclosed an invitation to Naushirwanji to come down and build a dock for Bombay. The offer was so advantageous that his employers advised him to accept it. He did so, and from that day to this a man of his name and one of his to this a man of his name, and one of his descendants, has been superintendent of the docks of this city. The flice has prac-tically become hereditary in the family.

Cotton Largest Export From Bombay. The largest export from Bombay is cotton. Next to the United States, India is the largest cotton-producing country in the world, and, with the exception of Galveston and New Orleans, the Bombayers claim to have the largest cotton market in the world. The shipments have never reached \$50,000,000 a year, but have got very near Every large state in southern India pro-

duces cotton, but Bombay and Berar are the principal producers. The area for the whole of India in 1902-3 was 14,232,000 acres, but this has been often exceeded. In 1803-4 the area planted was nearly 15,500,-000 acres. The average is about 14,000,000 acres. Cotton is usually grown in conjunction with some other crops, and in certain portions of India two crops a year are produced on thesame soil. The following table will show the number of bales produced during the years named:

The failure of the crop in 1899-1900 was due to the drought which caused the great

The exports last year were larger than any previous year, and it is expected that the shipments this winter will break the record, because everything has been favorable. About one-half of the crop is used in the local mills. The greater part of the bal-ance is shipped to Japan, which is the best customer. Germany comes next, and, curiously enough, Great Britain is one of the smallest purchasers. Indian cotton is ex-clusively of the snort staple variety and not nearly as good as that produced in Egypt. Repeated attempts have been made to introduce Egyptian cotton, but, while some of the experiments have been temporarily successful, it deteriorates the second

The exports during the years named were The destination of the cotton exported was

They do not handle cotton here as we do in the United States. No compresses are used, but the bales are loosely packed and loosely bound and occupy a great deal more space than is necessary, but I am told that a compress is soon to

Cost of Raising Cotton.

The cost of producing cotton is very much less than in the United States, because the land always yields a crop of something else, which, under ordinary circumstances, ought to pay taxes and often fixed charges, as well as the wages of laborers, which are amazingly low, leaving the entire proceeds of the cotton crop to be counted as clear gain. The men and women who work in the cotton fields of India are not paid more than \$2 a month. That is considered very good

All the shipping is done in the winter season; the cotton is brought in by rail-road and lies in bags on the docks until it is transferred to the holds of ships. During the winter season the cotton docks are the busiest places around Bom-

The manufacture of cotton is increas-The manufacture of cotton is increasing rapidly. There are now eighty-four mills in Bombay alone, with a capital of more than \$25,000,000, and all of them have been established since 1870, including some of the most modern, up-to-date plants in existence. The people of Bombay have about \$30,000,000 invested in mills here and in this neighborhood, most of it being owned by Parsees, the largest mill owners being J. N. Tata & Sons, the Sassoon, Maneckil Petit and Pierrebhoy families. The latter manufacture enormous quantities of canyas. ture enormous quantities of canvas, duck, khaki and other fabrics for the British army.

But there are mills scattered all over the country. The industry dates from 1851, and during the last twenty years the number of looms has increased 160 per cent and spindles 172 per cent. On the 31st of last March, according to the official records, there were 201 cotton mills in India, containing 43,676,000 looms and 5 164 360 spindles with a combined and 5,164,360 spindles, with a combined capital of \$58,175,000. This return, however, does not include thirteen mills which were not heard from, and they will probably increase the number of will probably increase the number of looms and spindles considerably and the total capital to more than \$60,000,000. Cotton Manufacturing.

The following table will show the growth of the industry, the capital invested and the number of hands employed during the last twelve years:

`******************** SPECIALS.

will probably never have again. We name a few only.

McPhail Upright Piano, in large mahogany case; regular price, \$450, but as we have discontinued \$350

Haines Bros'. Upright Piano, in handsome mahogany case, regular price, \$400; to close it out, only... \$300 Armstrong Upright Piano, in mahogany or oak case, \$250

SQUARE PIANOS

CHICKERING, WEBER Terms to Suit. PIANO PLAYERS.

Pianos Tuned, Repaired, Moved, Packed and Shipped. Music and Musical Instruments of All Kinds. Sole Agents for the Victor Talking Machine and Berliner Gramophone. The most satisfactory automatic instrument of the kind ever invented.

John F. Ellis & Co.,

937 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. *

of yarn and piece goods of the cotton mills of India annually for the last twelve years:

·Figures not available.

During the last year of the 178,444 persons employed 111,559 were men, 36,325 women and 29,766 children under the age of

Wages Exceedingly Small. The wages paid operatives in the cotton

mills of India are almost incredibly low. I have before me an official statement from a mill at Cawnpore, which is said to give a fair average for the entire country. The mills of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta and other large cities pay about one-half more. At smaller places farther in the north the rates are much less. The wages are given ! in rupees and decimals of a rupee, which in round numbers is worth 33 cents in our

 Mule room—
 8.50
 19.60
 34.00
 36.42

 Minder
 5.00
 6.37
 6.20
 7.12

 Spare hands
 5.00
 5.00
 6.00
 6.50

 Weaving department—
 31.50
 18.00
 18.80
 17.81

 Healder
 5.00
 5.50
 7.60
 7.09

 Weaver
 6.00
 10.50
 8.62
 9.14

 Finishing department—

 Washing and bleaching mistry
 6.00
 18.00
 18.70
 21.25

 Engineering shop—
 6.00
 9.00
 9.30
 10.16

 Boller mistry
 6.00
 9.00
 9.30
 10.16

 Engine man
 8.00
 11.00
 10.80
 14.62

 Oil man
 6.00
 6.00
 6.20
 6.64

 Boller man
 6.00
 6.00
 6.90
 7.31

 Carpenter
 10.00
 10.00
 11.10
 11.57

 Blacksmith
 11.50
 13.50
 18.80
 15.84

 Fitter
 10.00
 11.00
 13.98

These wages, however, correspond with these received by persons in other lines of employment. The postmen employed by the government, or letter carriers as we call them, receive a maximum of only 12.41 rupees a month, which is about \$3.50, and a minimum of 9.25, which is equivalent to \$3.08 in our money. Able-bodied and skilled mechanics—masons, carpenters and blacksmiths—get no more than \$2.50 to \$3.50 a month, and bookkeepers, clerks and others having indoor occupations, from \$4.10 to \$5.50 per month. Taking all of the wageearners together in India, their compensation per month is just about as much as same class receive per day in th

Diversifications of Employment. Notwithstanding the encouragement of

he government manufacturing is developing very slowly in India. It is the policy to two-thirds of the entire population of 300, 000,000 souls are dependent upon the rainfall for their prosperity, and one might say their lives. If there is a drought there is a famine, simply because the agricultural laborers cannot earn enough at the present rate of wages to buy food to keep them-selves and their families from starving. There have been several terrible famines in India, but in nearly all of them there has been sufficient food somewhere in the country to supply the wants of the entire population if it had been equally distributed. As a rule, when one part of India is suffering a lack of water another part will have an abundance and sometimes too much. The distances are so enormous, the country is so vast, the railway lines and other transportation facilities are so meager that it is not only difficult but very excensive to send wheat, rice, millet and other food from one distan tprovince where it is abundant to another where the crops have failed; and the cost places it beyond the purchasing power of the labering classes, who, as I have shown you, seldom get more than 8 or 10 cents a day, even

when labor is in demand.

During a drought there is no employment for them. The farmer for whom they are accustomed to work has nothing for them to do and ne money to pay them, hence they could not buy food even if it were within their reach, and can only appeal to within their reach, and can only appeal to the government for relief. It is estimated that at least 25, and some say 30, per cent of the 200,000,000 people now dependent upon agriculture for support could easily be spared from that branch of industry and their labor might be profitably employed in manufacturing industries. This would equalize things somewhat and make the average income of the working population

manufacturing industries. This would equalize things somewhat and make the average income of the working population larger than it is.

This is one of the methods the government has adopted to prevent or allay future famines, and its policy is gradually becoming felt by the increase of mechanical industries and the employment of the coolie class in other lines than agriculture. At the same time the problem is complicated by the fact that the greater part of the mechanical products of India have always been produced in the households. Each village has its own weavers, carpenters, brass workers, blacksmiths and potters, who are not able to compete with machine-made goods. Many of these local craftsmen have attained a high standard of artistic skill in making up silk, wool, linen, cotton, carpets, brass, iron, wood, ivory and other materials. But their arts must necessarily decay or depreciate if the local markets are flooded with cheap products from factories, and there a question of serious consequence has arisen.

The Wise Mother is prepared for emergency and at the first sign of cough or cold in the household

Gives Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

PETER GROGAN. Your Credit is as Good as Gold.

> No Other Furniture **House Offers** Such Easy Terms of

CREDIT Our plan

is to offer

every housekeeper an opportunity to buy beautiful and substantial furniture on payments arranged to suit her individual convenience. Our plainly marked prices are convincing evidence that equal qualities cannot be bought for less in any cash store. We save you from 20 to 25 cents per yard on Carpets, by making, laying and lining

PETER GROGAN. \$817-819-821-823 7th St. Between H and I Sts.

them free.

Why

Don't you give your heart the same chance you d he other organs? ble it refuses to work, and you hasten to repair it The heart, the ever-faithful servant, never re uses as long as It has power to move, but contiues to do the best it can, getting weaker and weaker, until it is past repair, and then stops. It s just as sick as the other organs, but because

However, it's not too late for a Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

will work you let it.

vill give the heart strength and vitality to over ome Dizziness, Palpitation, Short Breath, Faint Spells, Pains in Heart and Side, and all other Heart aches and difficulties. "My heart would ache and palpitate terribly, and at times I could hardly breathe. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure has restored me to perfect health, and I am very grateful."— MISS EMMA J. BARTON,
No. 1 Sill st., Watertown, N. Y.

The first bottle will benefit-if not, the druggis vill return your money. COAL!

LEHIGH AND READING. Carefully Selected for Family Trade, Thoroughly Screened. NO SLATE. NO DIRT.

White Ash Stove and Nut White Ash Egg Coal.... \$6.75 White Ash Furnace Coal. \$6.50 Splint Coal..... \$5.00 Fire Wood Sawed Any Length.

W. J. ZEH,

Announcement. Prof. Ernest W. Smith, Class graduate of the S. A. Weltmer School of Magnetic Healing, Nevada, Mo., has opened office for the treatment of every known disease without nedicine or surgery. Chronic troubles a specialty. 1004 H St. N.W.

-- Winter winds have no terrors for women who Use "Dermatine."

The W. S. Thompson